

The Calvert papers, Vol. III

Fund-Publication, No. 35.

THE CALVERT PAPERS NUMBER THREE.

COMPRISING "A BRIEF RELATION OF THE VOYAGE VNTO MARYLAND" AND
OTHER PAPERS.

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1

THE CALVERT PAPERS.

During the year 1894 the Maryland Historical Society acquired, from a most unexpected source, several documents which constitute a very valuable addition to the collection of Calvert Papers already in the Society's possession. These papers were procured for the Society chiefly through the agency of Mr. Mendes Cohen, Chairman of the Library Committee, and the story of their acquisition, with a brief synopsis of their contents, is

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told by him as follows in a note which he prepared at the request of the Committee on Publication:—

“It was in May, 1894, that I received a letter from Mr. John Roland Phillips, dated Lincoln, Nebraska, advising me that he had in his possession several old and rare documents relating to the earliest settlement of Maryland, which he would be glad to dispose of.

“A correspondence ensued which developed the fact that the papers came to Mr. Phillips' possession from his father who died in 1887.

“The elder Phillips was the author of a work entitled, ‘Memoirs of the Civil War in Wales and the Marches, 1642–1649, by John Roland Phillips of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, in two volumes, London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1874.’ This we have on our shelves.

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“In the preparation of this work the author collected a considerable mass of papers bearing on the subject of his investigations, among which these appear to have been preserved because of their particularly interesting character. Whence the papers were obtained by his father the present Mr. Phillips does not know. They were, at my request, sent to us for examination, and their value as genuine originals being readily recognized by our experts, they were purchased by the Society and form a most interesting series, illustrating transactions immediately preceding the embarkation at London, the events of the voyage over and the occurrences of the short interval between the arrival in Maryland and the despatch of the ship ‘Ark’ on its return to London.

“The papers embrace—

“1. Articles of Agreement made 7th October, 1633, between Leonard Calvert of London, Esquire, on the one part, and Sir Richard Lechford of Shellwood, in the County of Surrey, Knight, of the other part, which agreement witnesses that the parties have entered into a

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partnership to adventure a sum of money upon a voyage to be made by 'Leonard Caluert & others into the Province of Maryland in the parts of America.'

"2. A Deed on parchment, dated 15th October, 1633, signed by Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, and bearing his seal, which conveys to Leonard Calvert 'One Eighth part of All that Barke or Vessell called the Dove of Maryland of the burthen of ffortie Tunne or thereabouts now remaying and being in the River of Thames London.'

"3. A bond from Leonard Calvert to Sir Richard Lechford, dated 19th October, 1633, in relation to the partnership agreements.

3

"4. A letter of advice from Leonard Calvert dated 'from Jamestown in Virginia this 18th of March, 1634,' to Sir Richard Lechford, advising of three bills of exchange 'consigned to you' the same date.

"5. A letter from Leonard Calvert, written by a clerical hand, covering four pages of full sheet, addressed 'Kinde Partner' dated from Point Comfort, 30th of May, 1634, in which he describes somewhat briefly the voyage over, and then enters into details of their joint business in pelts. He tells him that a party he sent out in a small boat gave on his return a full account of their transactions 'all in writinge, a copy whereof I haue herewith sent you; and likewise a more exact (journal recital) of all our voyage then I could finde time to deliver unto you in this letter, in respect of my much other businesse about the (starting despatching) of the Ship homeward, and other affaires of the Colonie: This I haue sent you was writ by a most honest and discreet gentleman, wherefore you may be confident of the truth of it.' This letter is signed 'Your affectionate ffriend and seruant Leonard Caluert.'

"It is not thought to be in Calvert's own handwriting though the signature is his.

"6. A letter of one page in Leonard Calvert's own hand and signed by him, dated like the last from Point Comfort, the 30th of May, 1634, which commences:

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“After I had finished my first letter unto you this occasioned happened wch is this, I haue bought of a aduenturer that came forth wth vs this voyage, his whole share in trade,’ &c. It is in fact a postscript covering one page on separate 4 full sheet, to the letter described as No. 5, and details business transactions.

“7. This is the narrative referred to in No. 5, written in the close and very minute clerical hand of the period, on all the pages of two sheets and one-fourth of the page of a half sheet. It is headed, ‘A briefe relation of the voyage unto Maryland’ and commences:

“On St Cecilias day, the 22 of November 1633 with a gentle Northerne gale,’ &c. It concludes with the pious words ‘Laus Deo.’

In this document we have an original narrative of the voyage over authenticated by Leonard Calvert himself, and sent to England on the return of the ‘Ark’ which brought over himself and fellow-colonists.

“8. This is a letter from Sir Richard Lechford to Leonard Calvert, dated ‘July this 24th day, 1634,’ in which Lechford says: ‘I received yo r ltres (about the midle of July and ap?hend very well of our adventures in Mary-land).’ He acknowledges the ‘diverse bills of exchange co?ended unto my hand by you.’ Tells Calvert ‘how vnhappily matters stand wth me. first my children the begininge of March was goinge beyond the Seas for Nu?s. A?phended; and examined. wherevpon I was called before the Counsell Board, questioned about my religion, co?itted unto the fleete my place at court taken imediatly from me, and there remayned 9 weekes.’ He goes on to tell Calvert why the bills have not been honored, and the furs not yet sold—the ‘prices are so low not above 12 d per pound that as yet wilbe giuen.’ He does not refer to the narrative which Calvert had sent him. The letter is particularly interesting as illustrating the persecutions then practised against the Catholics.

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“9. This is a letter from Leonard Calvert to Sir Richard Lechford, dated ‘from Virginia this 6th of May, 1638.’ It is addressed ‘Worthy Sr.—I received your letter dated the sixth of May, 1638 from London Wherein you gave me to understand how much you are discouraged from venturing any farther in these parts by the ill success of what you have formerly adventured.’

“Calvert goes on to express regret that he should have ‘been the steward of what you have received so little’ and continues stating that he himself has fared as badly. This concluded the series.

“The recovery of these papers is even more remarkable than that of other Calvert Papers obtained by the Society a few years since; and in connection with the latter the historian of Maryland is enabled to have before him a narrative of events immediately preceding the departure of the Colonists, the instructions of the Proprietary to them, the record of the voyage over with its attending incidents, the landing in Maryland of the Colonists, their hospitable reception by the natives, the location of the site for a settlement, and the conditions for trade then prevailing, all authenticated in such a way as can rarely happen with documents of so much interest which have been for more than two hundred and fifty years without the care of an official guardian.”

In the following publication are contained all of the papers enumerated in Mr. Cohen's note, except those designated by him as Nos. 4 and 9. These are merely communications made in the ordinary course of business, and are without special historic value.

In the articles of co-partnership between Leonard Calvert, Esq., and Sir Richard Lechford (No. 1), it appears that the 6 former was interested to the extent of three-fourths in the joint venture. The papers numbered 2 and 3 are sufficiently explained in Mr. Cohen's note, and require no further comment. No. 6 is printed as being practically a postscript to No. 5 and

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a part thereof. It is valuable chiefly for the reason that not only the signature but the entire paper is in Leonard Calvert's own handwriting.

The letter from Sir Richard Lechford to Leonard Calvert (No. 8), dated July 24, 1634, is included in this publication as containing an interesting and contemporary story of the hardships and difficulties to which members of the Roman Catholic communion were at that time subjected.

The most important paper, and the most interesting, from a historic point of view, among those received from Mr. Phillips, is the one numbered 7, and headed "A briefe relation of the voyage vnto Maryland," evidently the narrative of the voyage which was referred to in the letter from Leonard Calvert to his partner in business, dated the 30th of May, 1634, and apparently enclosed therewith.

This narrative, written in English, is a practical duplicate of the "Relatio Itineris in Marylandiam," known as Father White's Narrative, the Latin text of which, together with an English translation edited by Rev. Dr. Dalrymple, was published by the Society in 1874 as Fund Publication, No. 7.1

1 A translation had previously been made in 1847 by the late Nathan C. Brooks, LL. D., a former member of the Maryland Historical Society, which was subsequently published in Peter Force's collection of Historical Tracts, Vol. IV, No. 12.

The acquisition of the English version has naturally led to an enquiry as to which version, the English or the Latin, is to be regarded as the original, and to whom is the authorship to be ascribed.

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The English version is evidently an original letter, and not a translation from the Latin. It differs in some respects from the Latin narrative, but the two accounts are substantially the same.

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In the preface to the Society's publication already referred to, it is stated that about the year 1832, Father William McSherry, S. J., discovered in the archives of the "Domus Professa" of the Society in Rome, the originals of the MSS. named on the title page, copies of which he placed in the Library of Georgetown College, D. C., and a second copy of which was presented to this Society in 1844, the year of its organization. The Society's copy of this valuable narrative disappeared in some unexplained way, from its library, and when reference was made to the Georgetown copy, it was found that a portion of that also was lacking.

On page 43 of the Society's publication, it is noted that there is no subscription to the extracts made by Father William McSherry, but that it was certain that the letter was written from the colony in the latter part of April, 1634, as the concluding paragraph contains the words, *Uno tantum mense hic fuimus* (we have been here only one month).

In view of the absence of positive proof, the Committee on Publication thought it desirable to ascertain, if possible, upon what evidence the authorship of the narrative had been ascribed to Father White, and to that end corresponded with Revd. Father Thomas Hughes, S. J., who is engaged in preparing a history of the Jesuit Missions in America, and with whom the Committee was placed in correspondence through the courtesy of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons.

The Committee concludes from Father Hughes' notes¹ that the only version of the *Relatio* which he has found among the 2

¹ See Appendix A, p. 49.

8 archives of the Society of Jesus, is a copy, which he attributes to the third or fourth decade of the present century, and it is not unlikely that from this copy Father McSherry's MS., made in 1832, was taken. There seems to be no authentic certification that Father White was the author of the *Relatio*. Leonard Calvert in his letter enclosing the English version, says only that it was written by "a most honest and discreet gentleman."

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We are thrown, therefore, so far as proof is concerned, upon internal evidence and probability.

As Father White was the senior priest or superior of those who accompanied the Maryland colonists, the presumption is strong that any report made to the ecclesiastical superiors of the mission, would be made, if not by his hand, at least by his authority. And it is not unlikely that he would make two reports, one in Latin to his superiors at Rome, and one in English to those persons in England who had authority, whether ecclesiastical or civil, over the colony.

Expressions in the Latin text clearly indicate that that narrative was addressed to an ecclesiastical superior; *e. g.* when speaking of the pine-apple,¹ the writer says, “Optabam me nucem unam *Paternitati vestræ* cum hisce litteris tradere potuisse in manus.”

1 Fund Publication, No. 7, p. 27.

The English version contains, equally with the Latin, a number of expressions that would indicate that its author was an ecclesiastic. For instance, speaking of the landing at Heron's Island (to which the name of St. Clement's was given), the narrative tells (p. 39), “in this place on our b: Ladies day in lent we first offered, erected a crosse, and with devotion tooke solemne possession of the Country.”

9

And again, speaking of the Indian houses of which possession had been obtained, the writer says (p. 43), “In one of these houses we now doe celebrate, haveing it dressed a little better then by the Indians, till we get a better, which shall be shortly as may be.”

In the first reference to the celebration of the Mass, the account is somewhat fuller in the Latin version,¹ and in mentioning the Indian house which had been assigned to the writer

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and his associates ("Mihi et Sociis"),² the words are added, "Illam primum Marylandiæ sacellum dixeris."

1 Fund Publication, No. 7, pp. 32–3.

2 Ibid., p. 39.

The divergences or discrepancies between the Latin and the English text, are neither important nor numerous. In some particulars one will be found a little fuller in expression, and in others more condensed. In the Latin text the religious expressions, such as pious acknowledgments of divine protection, are more frequent than in the other, but that would be natural if, as has been suggested, it were written by a clergyman to his ecclesiastical superior, while the other was prepared for the information of the Lord Proprietary and founder of the colony, or the business correspondent and partner of the Governor.

It is to be noted, too, that the English narrative is much more full than the Latin text in the account given of the nature of the soil, the character of the products, etc., particulars which would naturally be dwelt upon in an account intended for the Lord Proprietary or others pecuniarily interested in the success of the colony.

The two accounts, if not written by the same hand, were evidently drawn from the same source or narrative, and a not unreasonable theory would be that there was kept during the voyage, for the use of the Governor and the Lord Proprietary, a careful official journal of events, and that from this journal both these letters were framed by Father White, who would not unlikely be himself the writer of the journal; and that in preparing his letters he expanded or condensed the narrative as seemed appropriate for the purposes for which they were respectively intended. Upon this theory each version would have equal claim to be regarded as an original, with this advantage of the English text, that in it we have the original manuscript, whereas the other is only known to us through copies. Some of the

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discrepancies as to numbers, distances, Indian names, and the like, are no doubt due to errors of the copyists of the Latin text.

Governor Calvert mentions the author of the narrative merely as being a “most honest and discreet gentleman.”¹ Lest this description should be thought somewhat different from what would be naturally used in designating an ecclesiastic, it may be worth while to note that in ancient use the word “discreet” was often employed to express dignity, and the term “discreet person” was especially applied to ecclesiastics in reference to their character as counsellors and confidential advisers. (*Oxford Dictionary, ad locum.*)

1 P. 23.

The conclusion seems to be warranted that both texts may be reasonably ascribed to Father White, and that in the particulars wherein they differ, the English version is entitled to the greater weight as being an original manuscript.

Many of the discrepancies between the two versions are too insignificant to be worthy of mention, but some few noted below may be considered as justifying comment. The comparison is made with the Latin text as printed in Fund Publication, No. 7.

11

The name of the solemn fast (Solemne jejuniū) for the observance of which the Turkish pirates had gone home, is left blank in the Latin text, the MS. being apparently defective.¹ The name as supplied by the English version (p. 29, where it is called a “great feast”), is “Tamisom.”²

1 Fund Publication, No. 7, p. 18.

2 In Father Hughes' notes, Appendix B (p. 57), it is given as *Jsom*;—the last two syllables only of the word contained in the English text.

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There are apparently wide discrepancies in the prices named for provisions at the Barbadoes (p. 32),³ but these may be partly due to the different currencies in which they are expressed.

3 Fund Publication, No. 7, p. 23.

The statement of the Latin text⁴ that some English *interpreters* had been made away with by the cannibal inhabitants of Matalina, while the English text gives *enterprisers*, (p. 37), is evidently due to an error of the copyist of the Latin text.

4 Fund Publication, No. 7, p. 28.

The difference in statement in respect to the display of signals or ensigns demanded by the savages, as described in the English text (p. 37), and in the *translation* of the Latin text,⁵ is due to an obvious error in translation.

5 Fund Publication, No. 7, p. 28.

The English version gives the distance of the settlement at St. Mary's as half a mile from the river bank (p. 41, cf. p. 21). Dr. Dalrymple's translation says,⁶ "about a mile," but this is a very free, or else too classical a rendering; the Latin text has it "mille passus," closely corresponding, according to modern usage, with the distance as stated in the English version.⁷

6 Fund Publication, No. 7, p. 36.

⁷ In classic Latin "mille passus" would be properly taken as equivalent to "a mile;" but at the date of this letter a distance of "a thousand (English) *paces*" was evidently meant, or 2500 feet. A half-mile contains 2640 feet. "The pace of a single step (the military pace) is estimated at 2½ feet. The Ancient Roman pace, considered as the thousandth part of a mile, was 5 Roman feet." (*Century Dictionary, ad locum.*)

The name spelled “Patuxan” in the English version (p. 44), (now familiar as “Patuxent”), appears in the Latin as Barcluxem or Barchuxem,¹ probably an error of the copyist for *Barduxem*, which corresponds in sound sufficiently with the word as spelled in the English text.

¹ Appendix B, p. 58, and Fund Publication, No. 7, p. 41.

In the appendix to Dr. Dalrymple's translation, there is a list² of doubtful readings of the text which he had followed. Revd. Father Hughes, to whose courtesy reference has already been made, kindly compared each of these with the Latin text to which he had access, and has furnished the Society with the corrections thence derived. He also sent a list of the Jesuit Missionaries stationed in Maryland during different years, from 1634 to 1648, together with some interesting memoranda concerning them. Notes furnished by Father Hughes are, by his permission, printed as appendices to this publication.

² Fund Publication, No. 7, p. 101 et seq.

In printing the papers contained in this Publication, it has been sought to preserve the exact spelling of the originals, and adequately to represent abbreviations. One abbreviation, of frequent occurrence, representing the syllables “per,” “pre,” “pro,” etc., it has been found impossible to reproduce in type, so the character “?” has been adopted as its representative.

C. C. H.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT MADE 7TH OCTOBER, 1633, BETWEEN. LEONARD CALVERT OF LONDON, ESQUIRE, AND SIR RICHARD LECHFORD OF SHELLWOOD, IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY, KNIGHT.

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Articles Indented of Covenant and Agreement made and agreed vpon the seauenth day of October Anno Dmi: 1633. And in the ninth yeare of the raigne of our Souraigne Lord Charles King of England &c: Betweene Leonard Caluert of London Esquier of th' one part: And Sr Richard Lechford of Shellwood in the County of Surrey Knight, of the other part; as followeth: Viz:

Inprimis whereas the sayd parties have now adventured the somme of fower hundred, one pounds thirteene shillings and eight pence of lawfull money of England, vpon a Voyage to be made by the sayd Leonard Caluert & others into the Province of Maryland in the parts of America; And the said Leonard Caluert hath adventured three parts of the sayd somme of fower hundred, one poundes thirteene shillings and eight pence; And the sayd Sr Richard Lechford hath adventured 1 fourth part of the sayd somme of 401£ 13s 8d Now the sayd Leonard Caluert doth for him, his executors admors and assignes & for any of them, Covenant, promise, grant, and agree to & wth the sayd Sr Richard Lechford his executors admors and assignes and to & wth every of them by these presents; That hee the sayd Leonard Caluert; his executors admors or assignes or some of them, shall and will (vpon every reasonable request to be made unto him or them by the sayd Sr Richard Lechford his executors admors or assignes or some of them); make & yield unto the sayd 14 Sr Richard Lechford his executors administrators and assignes, or to some of them; a true, just, full and pfect Account and reckoning of, for, and concerning the whole profitt and benefitt, wch shalbe any wayes made by the said entire somme of fower hundred one pound thirteene shillings eight pence so adventured as aforesaid: And that vpon every such Account soe made as aforesaid, be the said Leonard Caluert his executors. administrators or assignes shall well and truely pay or cause to be payed unto the said Sr Richard Lechford his executors administrators or assignes or unto some of them; a full fourth part of the said whole profitt & benefitt wch shalbe made by the said somme of fower hundred One pound thirteene shillings eight pence so adventured as aforesaid./

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Item the said Sr Richard Lechford doth for him his executors administrators and assignes and for every of them; Covenant promise and graunt to and wth the said Leonard Caluert his executors administrators and assignes and every of them by these presents: That he the said Leonard Caluert his executors administrators and assignes and euery of them; shall or lawfully may, at all tymes, receiue and keepe to his and their owne proper use and behoofe; all the said three parts of the said whole profitt and benefitt, wch shalbe, made by the said entire su?e of flower hundred one pound thirteene shillings eight pence:

In witnes whereof, the said?ties have to these prsent Articles Indented, interchangeably sett their hands and seales the day and yeares first above written./

Leonard Caluert

(Seal.)

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

Robt Cureton Secy

Jo: Knight Shrieu D?? S??y

15

DEED DATED 15TH OCTOBER, 1633, FROM CECILIUS LORD BALTIMORE TO LEONARD CALVERT.

Deed dated 15th Oct. 1633, for # part of vessel "Dove" to Leonard Calvert from Cecil Lord Baltimore. Signed by Cecilius Baltimore & Seal attached— (Parchment)

To all People to whom this present writing shall come the right Honourable Cecil Lord Baltimore Sendeth greeting in our Lord God everlasting: Know yee That the said Cecill Lord Baltimore for and in consideration of a certaine some of lawfull money of England to him in hand paid before the ensealing hereof by Leonard Calvert of London Esquier,

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Whereof the said Lord Baltimore doth confesse the receipt. And thereof doth clearely acquitt and discharge the said Leonard Calvert his executors and administrators forever by theis presents: Hath bargayned and sold, And by theis presents doth fully and absolutely bargain and sell vnto the said Leonard Calvert One full and equall Eighth part of All that Barke or Vessell called the Dove of Maryland of the burthen of ffortie Tunne or thereabouts now remayning and being in the River of Thames London, And one full and equall Eighth part of all and every the Anchors, Cables ropes, cords, Masts, Sailes, Saile yards, Tackle, Apparrell, ffurniture necessaryes appurtenances and things whatsoever to the same Barke or Vessell belonging or appertayning: To haue and to hold the said One full and equall Eighth part of the said Barke or Vessell and all other the above bargayned premisses and every of them and every part thereof unto the said Leonard Calvert his executors and administrators 3 16 and assignes to his and their vse and vses and as his and their owne proper Goods and Chattles from henceforth freely and absolutely foreuermore: And the said Cecill Lord Baltimore for himself his executors administrators and every of them doth Covenant and graunt to and with the said Leonard Calvert his executors and assignes by theis presents in manner and forme following, that is to say, That the said One full and equall Eighth part of the said Barke or Vessell and all other the aboue bargayned premisses and every of them the day of the date hereof. And at the time of the ensealing and deliuerie hereof are and be, And so from henceforth forever shall be remaine and continue vnto the said Leonard Calvert his executors and assignes cleare and free and clearely acquitted and discharged. Or by the said Cecill Lord Baltimore his executors or administrators sufficiently saved and kept harmelesse of and from all and singular former and other bargaines, sales, bonds, charges, titles, troubles and incumbrances whatsoever, had, made, co?itted or done before th' ensealing hereof by the said Cecill Lord Baltimore or of or by any other person or persons by his meanes or procurement: In Witnes whereof the said Cecill Lord Baltimore hath herevnto put his hand and Seale Geouen the ffifteenth day of October 1633. And in the ninth yeare of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord king Charles &c.

Cecilius Baltimore. (Seal.)

(Endorsement.) Sealed and delivered in the presence of George Calvert Jo: Boles

17

BOND FROM LEONARD CALVERT TO SIR RICHARD LECHFORD, DATED 19TH OCTOBER, 1633.

Noverint vniusi??ntes me Leonardn Calvert de London Armigern teneri et firmiter obligari Ric? Lechford de Shelwood in Com Surr milit in ducentis Libris bons et leg?is Monete Anglie Solvend eidem Ric? executor admstrator vel assign suis Ad quam quidem soluco? m bene et fideliter faciend Obligo me heredeo executor et admi?strator meos firmiter??ntes Sigillo meo sigillat Dat Decimo Nono Die Octobris, Anno regni Dni nri Caroli Dei gracia Anglie Scocie ffrancie et Hibnie Regis fidei Defensor &c.

Nono Annoqe Dni. 1633./

Whereas the aboue named Sr Richard Lechford hath the Day of the date of theis?nts Deliuied into the hands of the aboue bounden Leonard Calvert the su?e of ffifty pounds eight shillings & sixe pence of Lawfull money of England, and by an obligacon bearing even date with theis pnts hath entred bond vnto the said Leonard Calvert in the penall su?e of One hundred pounds Condi?ned for the paymt. of ffiftye pounds more on the ffive and twentyeth day of Aprill next ensuing the date hereof At or in the Middle Temple hall scituate neere ffleetestreete London Wch moneys the said Sr Richard Lechford Doth adventure with the said Leonard Calvert into the Province of Marieland in the part of America according to certeine Articles of agreement in that behalfe made betwene them, And for that purpose the said Leonard Calvert hath already provided a sufficient Shipp for the said voyage: Nowe The Condi??n of this obliga??n is such That 18 in case the said Leonard Calvert Doe not or shall not cause and procure, the said Shipp to sett saile out of and from his Mats Ports whatsoever for and vpon the said voyage intended to

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the said Province of Marieland as aforesaid before the feast Day of the Birth of Sauour Christ nowe next ensuing the date of theis p^{ts}, Or in case the said Shipp shalbe staid or hindred, by reason of any command from his Matie or from any his highnes Courts of Justice at the suite of any Subiect or otherwise howsoever, and shall not bee freed thereof and sett sayle as aforesaid before the said feast day, Then and in any the said Cases? st the said Leonard Calvert his heires executors administrators and assignes or some of them Doe and shall wth in Tenn dayes next and i^{di}ediatlye following the said feast day well and truly pay or cause to be paid vnto the said Sr Richard Lechford his executors administrators or assignes the su^e of ffiftye pounds eight shillings & five pence Lawfull money of England soe paid and Delivered by him the said Sr Richard to the said Leonard as aforesaid, and also wthin the said Tenn Dayes Deliver vp into the hands of the said Sr Richard Lechford his executors or assignes the said obliga^{??}n of One hundred pounds condi^{??}ned for paymt of ffifty pounds as aforesaid Together also wth all such other writings bonds & securities as the said Sr Richard Lechford hath before this time made or entred into either to the said Leonard or any other trusted for him touching or concerning the prmisses , to be cancelled & made voide. That then this prsent obliga^{??}n to be void and of none effect, Or ells it to stand & remaine in full force & vertue

Leonard Calvert (Seal removed.)

Sigillat et Delibat in pncia Robti Cureton Secy. Jo: Knight Shrieu Dc[?] S[?]ry.

19

LETTER FROM LEONARD CALVERT TO SIR RICHARD LECHFORD DATED 30TH MAY, 1634.

Kinde Partner

St . Cecilia-s day the 22 th of November 1634 a small Gale of winde comeing gently from the Northeast, wee weighed from the coves, about tenn in the morninge and sayled towards the needles, the south-west end of the Ile of Wight, betweene the two lands,

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about the same eueninge the winde leauinge vs wee ankered right against the Castle of Yarmouth. That night there rose so strong a winde, as forced a ffrench barke that rode by vs from her anker hold and comeinge fowle vpon our pinnace, turned her adrift likewise, wherevpon early in the morninge hauinge lost her ankor, shee set sayle, and turninge too and againe till shee spoake wth vs, shee streight made out to sea, and wee shortly after followed. With this winde we sayled 60 leagues cleare of the lande end of England, where the winde suddainly changed to the Northwest against vs, and blew soe strong and tempestuous, that our pinnace not able to indure it, bore vp before the winde, and returned into the Iland Scilly; whence not long after shee put forth to sea againe, and met vs at the Barbadoes, where we had put in though it were out of our due course, to furnish our selues wth seed corne, for our plantinge that yeare in Maryland, which wee had little hopes Virginia would afford vs, and therefore were vnwillinge to put ourselues to their mercy, for a Commodity which did so necessarily concerne our whole subsistance: At this Iland wee arrived January the third, and remained there till the 24 th of the same moneth, and thence wee set sayle for St 20 Christophers where we arrived the 29 th of January, here we stayed some tenne dayes, to take in a new supply of water, and shift our ship for the second part of our voyage, which done we set sayle for Virginia, where we arriued the 27th of ffebruary, and staying there some 8 or 9 dayes to land some passengers, and to deliuer the kinges letters to Sr John Haruey, wee sayled for Maryland, the Countrey we so longe looked for, [in] which we made choyse of the most southerly riuier to set downe in, and (as I have found it) the fairest; beeinge 7 or 8 leagues broad at the mouth affordinge a deepe channell from side to side, the land beinge high and free from swampes and marshes; growne over wth large timber trees, and not choaked vp wth any vnder-shrubs, but so cleare as a coach may wthout hinderance passe all ouer the Countrie: At our first arriuall, the Indians being astonished at the sight of so great a Cannow (as they termed it) and at the number of people, they imagined those to bee, which were as it were heaped vpon the deckes, they raysed all the nations throughout the riuier, makeinge first from towne to towne, by which they made a generall alarm, as if they intended to summon all the Indians of America against vs, this happened more by the ill reporte our enemies of Virginia had

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prepossessed them wthall , of our cominge to their countrey wth intention to destroy them all, and take from them their countrey, then by any reall iniuries they had received from vs: wherevpon to settle some peace betwixt vs and them, and giue them more truely to vnderstand our good intentions toward them, and wthall to view all parts of this faire riuier, so to be able to make some good choise of a seat for our Colony, I sailed in our pinnace almost to the head of the said riuier, where the Emperour of all those pettie indian kinges, called the emperour of Pascatoway did reside; to whome after I had declared my good intentions in 21 comeinge to those parts, I settled a firme peace wth him, and likewise obtained leaue from him, to make vse of what place I would chuse for myselfe and our company to sett downe in this done I returned to the place where I had left the great ship at anchour, viewinge many parts of the shoare on each side of the riuier by the way: In all wch tract I could not finde, what I most looked for, to wit some field cleered and left by the Indians, wherefore I went from the ship more towards the mouth of the said riuier, where (by direction of our Captaine Henry ffleet who was very well acquainted with all parts of the riuier, and of the Indians likewise) I found a most conuenient harbour, and pleasant Countrey lyinge on each side of it, wth many large fields of excellent land, cleared from all wood; on the east side of it we haue seated ourselues, wthin one halfe mile of the riuier, wthin a pallizado of one hundred and twentie yarde square, wth fower flankes, we haue mounted one peece of ordnance, and placed six murderers in parts most convenient; a fortification (we thinke) sufficient to defend against any such weake enemies as we haue reason to expect here: whilst we were a doinge these thinges a shoare, our pinnace by our directions followed the trade of beauer, thorow all parts of the precincts of this pvince: But by reason of our so late arriuall here we came too late for the first part of the trade of this yeare: wch is the reason I haue sent home so few furs, (they beinge all dealt for by those of Virginia before our comeinge:) the second part of our trade is now in hand, and is like to prove very beneficiall: The nation we trade wthall at this time ayeare, is called the Massawomeckes. this nation cometh seuen, eight and tenne dayes journey from the lland to vs; these are those, from whome Kircke had formerly all his trade of beauer; But since they haue found 22 a trade with vs, they haue left of that other, by reason we are

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by halfe the way neerer to them, wee vnderstand for certaine, by Indians lately come from the said nation, that they haue brought wth them vpwards of 2000 skins Our shares of those whatsoeuer it shall prove to bee, I will send home the next yeare: wee haue lost by our late comeinge 3000 skins, which others of Virginia haue traded for, but hereafter they shall come noe more here wherefore I make no doubt but next yeare, we shall driue a very great trade, if our supply of trucke faile not which we have sent for, the particulars whereof I haue herewith sent you, and the summe we haue all thought fitt to adventure is thirtie pounds? share, as by the note of particulars you may?ceive; it is double to that we adventured last yeare, because we finde by experience, that the quantity of trucke we brought ouer last is nothinge, in respect of what is here to be vented, and there is not anythinge doth more indanger the losse of commerce wth the Indians, then want of trucke to barter with them, wherefore I hope you will not grudge to put in your share though as yet you have not the full returne you expected from your last aduventure: what you finde short therein, you cannot count lost, for you haue so hopefull expectation of what is as good as present possession: The number of skins allreadie come in, is 298, the weight of them is 451 l of beauer, our 3–30 th shares in this amountes to 45 l of beauer, out of wch there is deducted our share in such charges for the pinnace, and other things that we are interested in, whereof I haue sent you a note, that cometh to two pound fiue sixteenths of beauer, and in another bill to one pound fower shillinges six pence in money, the remainder of beauer, will be 43 ?? 11/15 contained in 33½ skins marked vpon the outward-most of the skins of the packe thus, what my share comes to, I desire 23 wth G: up in a hhd Marked thus C: L: put you would giue me an account of, together with that of the sale of them the next yeare, and lay it out for me towards my share in the supply of trucke, and in what it cometh short of the summe requisite for that purpose, I desire to be answerable to you for it, the next yeare, if you will doe me the courtesie to lay it out for me, for my trust to what I should receiue from the trade of beauer this yeare made me, dispose of what money I haue for 3 yeares time wherefor I cannot readdily furnish my-selfe; I will proue honest to you, if you dare trust me for so much; if not, pray giue notice presently of to my brother Peasley who dwelleth in a part of Mr Gages new house in Lincolnes Inns

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fielde: right against the Cock-pit play-house, and he will doe what can be done suddainly for me. I haue in beauer, (wch came in lately since my comeinge wth my brothers ship from St maries from Maryland, to James riuer in Virginia) as much as will satisfie for the courtesy I desire of you, but I cannot send it now by reason the ship cannot stay till I send for it; the quantity of skins lately come in is 233 of beauer, 53 muskatt skins, 17 otter skins. In Indian coates one rich fox skins coat, fower loose fox skins and one coat of martin skins, this a small boat brought in, which wee had sent forth to gather what scatteringe skins were to be had among the Indians, thorow the baye in which voyage they that went tooke particular observation of all places they came to, and of all passages between them and the Indians, and gaue me a description of all in writinge, a copy whereof I haue herewith sent you; and likewise a more exact iournall of all our voyage then I could finde time to deliuer vnto you in this letter, in respect of my much other businesse about the [letter torn] the ship homeward, and other affaires of the Colonie: This I haue sent you was writ by a most honest and discreet 4 24 gentleman, wherefore you may be confident of the truth of it: when you deliuer vnto Mrs Constant Wells her 16 th part of the beauer, pray giue her likewise these bills of Charges, and desire of her, her 16 th part of the supply, all wch thinges I will acquaint her with. There is likewise a proportion of charges agreed vpon by the rest of the partners and myselfe for a supply of ropes and sailes for the pinnace, to the valew of twentie pounds against next yeare, whereof our shares cometh toe 50 l shillings. This money we haue appointed Mr Low master of the Arke to receiue, and dispose for us in this manner. If you can doe me the courtesie to disburse my part for those other things, I desire you will doe the like for this; and I shall euer be readie to doe you what service here or elsewhere I shall be able and rest

Your affectionate ffriend and Seruant Leonard Caluert

ffrom Point Comfort 30 of May 1634

I pray remember my best respects to Sr George Kemp, and all my worthy ffriends in
Graues=end lane

AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM LEONARD CALVERT, DATED 30TH MAY, 1634.

Sr

After I had fininished my first letter vnto you this occasioned happened wch is this, I haue bought of a aduenturer that came forth wth vs this voyage, his whole share in trade and seruants for 120 l 3 yeares hence to be payd in Tobaccoes, and beauer here according to the rate of the country, by this bargaine I haue receiued one share more out of such furs as came in, wch I haue sent to you togeather wth that wch is deuiduable betwixt vs, vpon wch I haue signed a bill of exchange of 9 l for one Mr Richard Edwards our Chyrurgeon of the Arcke dated the 30th day of May 1634, and one other of 10 l to Mr Robert Smithson dated on the same day, and yeare I pray make payment of this as farre as the valew of those goodes will come to, and if it should fall short of the complement of the debt, I pray either pay it for me or do me the curtesie to acquaint my Brother Peasely wth it. though in the former you would much oblige me. if you desire to partake wth me in the bargaine I haue made for that gentleroans aduenture wch I haue bought I am willing, and I pray let me know your resolution in it by the next shipping this way. I thought myselfe obliged to proferr it you because as I remember it was so agreed betwixt vs. In hast I rest

Your most affectionate ffreind Leonard Caluert

ffrom poynt Comfort the 30 th of May 1634

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When I packed vp the beauer wch belonged to you and me I weiged it and it proued farre short of the weight it had before by reason it was much dried for the full complement of skins were there the want in weight was six pounds, but it is likely they will returne to theire old weight againe by the time you receiue them. I haue sent you a note of the weight and tally of skins, here inclosed

“A BRIEFE RELATION OF THE VOYAGE VNTO MARYLAND.”

On St Cecilians day, the 22 of November 1633 with a gentle Northerne gale we set saile from the Cowes about 10 in the morninge, toward the needles, being rockes at the south end of Ile of Wight, till by default of winde we were forced to ankour at Yarmouth, wch very kindly saluted vs how beit we were not out of feare, for the seamen secretly reported that they expected the post with letters from the Counsell at London: but God would tende the matter, and sent tht night soe strong a faire winde as forced a ffrench barke from her ankour hold driveing her foule vpon our pinnace forced her to set saile with losse of an ankour, and take to Sea, that being a dangerous place to floate in, whereby we were necessarily to follow, least we should part companie, and thus God frustrated the plot of our Seamen, this was the 23 of Novemb: on St Clements day who wonne his Crowne by being cast into the Sea fastned to an ankour; that morneing by 10 a clocke we came to Hurste Castle, and thence were saluted with a shot, and soe passed by the dangerous needles, being certaine sharpe rockes at the end of the Iland, much feared by Seamen 27 for a double tyde which she carried to Shipwrecke, tone vpon the rockes, t- other vpon the sand, I omitt our danger passed Yarmouth, where by dragging anchour in a strong winde and tide we almost runne of our shipp a ground. All this Saturday and the night following the winde serued vs so well, that next day by 9 of Clocke we got beyond the westernne Cape of England, and so steered along not soe strongly as wee might because of our pinnace slow saileinge, whome we feared to leaue behinde, for feare shee might meet wth Turkes or some other pirates though we see nowe, by this meanes a faire shipp of London overtooke vs of 600 tunne, here we had a greate recreation to see that ship and ours runne for the fame with all the cloath they could make, an howers space with faire winde and weather, and pleasant sound of trumpetts, but ours gaue the other a topsaile and yet held with her, this done we stroke one course of our sailes, and staid for our pinnace, which was farre short of vs, and the draggon, for soe shee was called runne from vs out of sight that evening. Soe all Sunday and Munday the 24 th and 25 th of Novemb: we sailed afore the winde, till night, when the winde changed to Northwest so violent,

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and tempestuous, as the dragon was forced backe to ffamouth, not able to keep the sea, being yet not to goe southwest, but right south to Angola, and our pinnace mistrusting her strength came up to vs to tell that if shee were in distresse shee would shew two lights in her shroode; our master was a very sufficient seaman, and shipp as strong as could be made of oake and iron, 400 tunne, kingbuilt: makeinge faire weather in great stormes: now the master had his choise, whether he would returne England as the draggon did, or saile so close vp to the winde, as if he should not hold it he must necessarily fall vpon the Irish shoare, so infamous for rockes of greatest danger: of these 28 two out of a certaine hardinesse and desire to trie the goodnesse of his shipp, in which he had neuer beene at Sea afore, he resolved to keep the sea, with great danger, wanting Sea=roome: the winde grew still lowder, and lowder makeing a bo?sterous sea, and about midnight we espied our pinnace with her two lights, as she had forewarned vs in the shroode from wch time till six weekes, we neuer see her more, thinkeing shee had assuredly beene foundred and lost in those huge seas, but it happened otherwise, for before shee came to the Irish Channell, where we were now tossinge, shee returned for England, and entered into the Scilley Iles, whence afterward in the dragons Company shee came to the long reach and Canarie Iles, God?uideing a convenient guard for that small vessell: this night thus frightfull being past the winde came about to South west, full against vs, though not very stronge so that with many tackes about we scarce crept on our way, soe all the 26 27 and 28 dayes the winde altered little, on the 29 th the winde were all day a gathering and toward night poured forth such a sea of winde as if they would haue blowen our shipp vnder water at every blast, all next day beinge the blessed apostle St Andrewes day, the like cloude gathered in fearefull manner, terrible to the beholders, so that ere it began to blow it seemed all the sprightes and witches of Maryland were now set in battaile array against vs, this euening the master saw the sunne fish to swimme against the sunnes course, a thing euidently shewing fearfull stormes to come: about 10 in the night a blacke cloud shede a pittifull shower vpon vs, and presently such a furious winde followed as wee were able to beare noe cloath at all, and yet before we could take in our maine Course, wch we onely carried, a furious impression of winde suddainely came, and splitt it from top

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to toae, and cast one part 29 of it into the sea this amazed the stoutest heart, even of the sailours, who confessed they had seene ships cast away with lesse violence of weather, all the Catholiques fell to praier, Confessiones, and vowes, and then the helme being bound vp, and ship left without saile or gouernment to the windes and waues, floated at hull like a dish till god were pleased to take pittie vpon her: thus we were in feare of imminent death all this night never lookeing to see day in this world, till at length it pleased God to send some ease, and by little and little still more, till we were with milder weather freed from all those horrors: this deliuerie in a manner assured vs of Gods mercy towards vs, and those infidells Conversion of Maryland, his holy Goodness be foreuer praised, Amen. from this time to our iourneyes end, about 3 monethes, we had not one howre of bad weather, but soe?r?ous a nauigation, as our mariners never saw so sweet a passage: when I say 3 months, I meane not we were so long at sea but reckon the time spent at Barbadoes and St Christophers, for we were at sea onely 7 weekes and 2 daies, wch is held a speedy passage: from this time all alonge the Spanish Coast we had nor good, nor very bad windes, in wch time we looked for Turkes but saw none, it seemes they were returned home to celebrate their Tamisom, a great feast which happeneth about that time, after we had passed the Straits=mouth and the Maderas, and now went full afore the winde, which is here trade, and ever constant on one point of the Compasse, still seringe for south and Southwest as we sailed we made 3 ships bigger then ours, 3 leagus west from vs, labouring as we imagined towards vs: we feared the might be turkes, and therefore made readie for fight, neither wanted some who imprudently wished the master to make towards them, but he answered he could not iustifie that to the owners of the ship, 30 and indeed he might well have found a hard bargaine of it, happily they were Canarie merchants and feared vs as we them; in the long reach we feared nought but Calmes, which sometimes held a fortnight or 3 weekes together, and starve men, but this happens not above once in an age, there are often tedious stayes for fault of winde, but when it comes it is ever the same (1) for our way: we sailed 3000 miles in this reach in a sea of milke without any calme in the dead of winter, where we had every as hote, as the hottest day of summer in England, so that in summer tis intolerable for heat, where I see

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that, diligentibus Deum omnia cooperantur in bonum, for if we had not had those Crosses, rubbs, and difficulties before our comeing forth, we had got the hote weather which had doubtlesse, cost most of our liues: from our setting forth till Christmas day our sicknesse onely sea-sicknesse, then indeed for the celebrity of the daye wine being given ouer all the ship, it was soe immoderately taken as the next day 30 sickened of fevers, whereof about a dozen died afterward amongst which one Catholique venturer, Mr Nicholas ffarefax, and one very faithfull servant of my Lrde named Mr Barefoot; some curiosities we see in our way, as flieinge fishes, wch vse their finnes as well to flie as swimme, they are of the bignesse of sparling fish or great smelt very dainty for meat: some of them as they rise in hundreds pursued by the dolphins fell into our ship, being not able to flie aboue two or three acres, when their finnes being dried, they must neede dippe them into the water to flie a fresh againe; after we came within 21 and some odd minutes of the Aquinoctiall, where begins the tropicke, we saw the tropicke bird, bigge as falcons, with 2 white feathers in their traines and noe more, whether they alwaies, keep in the aire, or sometimes rest on the water I know not; when we had passed the 31 Canaries our gouernour begunne to bee sollicitous for freight homeward, fearinge we should come to late for it to Virginia, and likewise that the Virginians wd stand but our heauie freinde, though the could?haps furnish vs in that kinde after talke had with the commissioners and gentlemen, resolution was made to beare vp to Bonauista directly south, and an lland right against Angola, on the Coast of Affrique 14 degrees from the line whither the Hollander since the losse of St Martines vseth to goe for salt, thence carrieing it to Newfoundland to make fish: this lland abounds with goats, haueing in it none inhabitante but some 40 or 50 Portiugalls banished thither for crimes committed by them both the salt for freight, and goates for fresh food inuited vs thither though if the yeare were wet, as it had beene the yeare afore noe salt can be made: we had not gone full 200 miles, when the Commissioners seeing all the commodity redounded to my Lrd , and that their land?uision was like to be spent by this circuit, caused the gouernour to question the purser what?uision of bread was aboard, and findeing it short we altered againe our course to St Christophers, and soe began to thinke at what season we were like to come to Maryland, and how we should?

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cure our seed corne, as for Virginia we expected little from them but blows, although we carried the kings letters to their Gouvernour, and the governour himselfe much esteemed and loved my Lre yet wee feared he could or would doe vs little good being ouerawed by his counsell; as for the Saluages we expected to finde them as our English ill wishers would make them, and therefore affraid to build all the weale of our plantation on price? adventures, resolution was made for the Barbadoes, the granarie of all the Charybbies Iles, which how be it it was somewhat about for corne was the surest course. In this Iland Mr Hierom Hawley his brother 5 32 was gouvernour, and in his absence M r Acers his brother in law was deputie: here we arriued Januar: the 3 hopeinge for some refreshinge by conuenient good dyet some few dayes, but in part we were deceiued for euery thing bore so high price, that nothing could be had, but it Cost vs our eies, a pigge six weekes old was at 5 1 sterling a turke 50 s and a chicken at 6 s beefe or mutton they haue none, and the inhabitants live wholly vpon poane (that Indian bread) and homine, and potato roote which they have in such plentie as they will giue Cart loades to almost any for the fetching The gouvernour told vs at first, corne was at 1 s the bushell, but vnderstanding that we came for corne he called a Counsell and decreed there should none be sould vs vnder 2 s a bushell, and soe we found him a kinde kinsman of Mr Hawleyes, other poore passages we had from not worth recountinge: at our arrivall here we vnderstood the Spanish fleet was at Bonauista to hinder all strangers from salt, and it being beyond the tropicke to make prize of them here therefore we admired the?uidence of god in?tecting vs from that danger: but from a farre great at Barbadoes, the very day we arriued, we found the Iland all in armes to the number of about 800 men, the seruants of the Iland had conspired to kill their masters and make themselues free, and then handsomely to take the first ship that came, and soe goe to sea, this first ship was ours and therefore it was the goodnesse of god to discover the treason by a seruant who was affraid to Joine in the plott with them, the ringleaders were 2 brothers named Westons Westernne men, whereof one was put to death but the other saued by means of friends, God be praised for this our deliverance. This is one of the 12 Charybbian Ilands which runne vp like a bow in the baye of Mexico, some 30 miles long, and 15 broad, 13 degrees from the line, 33 the

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clime is so hote as being now winter they can endure to weare noe more then a shirt, a pare of linneing drawers and linnen stockings on them, that time their corne was newly reapt. they vse noe bede, but onely hamachoes which are curious blankets of fine cotton neatly wrought and painted on the outside, and hung vp a yard or lesse from ground by a rope at each end fastned to two posts when they goe to rest and on the day time taken away, and carried about with them when they trauaile, here are many things as well?fitable for trade, as full of content to behold, their trade is chiefly in corne and cotton, which cotton it delighted vs much to see grow vpon trees in such plentie, the cotton tree is not much higher then a barbara bush, but more treelike, it beares a little bude in bignesse like a walnut, which at full time opening in the middle into fower quarter, their appeares a knot of cotton white as snow, with six seede in the middle of the bignesse of vetches which with an inuention of wheele they take out and soe keep it till the merchants fetch it from them: here is a cabbage growes on a tree 180 foot high to be eaten raw or boiled, the stalke of it is for one yard from top good meat, to be eaten raw with pepper, it is in tast like the Spanish Cardo but sweeter, the tree beares but one yearely, and in wood is onely a leguminous substance: here are also foxeberrie trees, high as ash the berrie is of bignesse of a hazell nut with an vnctuous skin or couer which washeth scoureth and laddereth passing well, but is (as they say) somewhat too strong for fine linnen, of these I found and carried a number to Maryland, and haue them now in the ground: there is another tree called palm Christi, with a spongiuous stalke, it beares a great thorny cluster of ashcoloured seede speckled with blacke whereof is made an excellent oyle Oranges, lemmons, limes, pomegranade, peaches 34 and such other fruite there are but not in any great plentie as yet; another fruit I saw called guaeos, in taste like quinces, in colour like gould, in figure like the smallest lemmons, a fruit very gratefull to taste; another there is like vnto these called Papares, ouer sweet and luscious, which they vse to eat boiled with other meate. But the rarest of all other that I thinke is in the world, is the Charybbian Pineapple, of the colour of gould, mixed with an orient greene, bigge as three Spanish pineapples, and of the same figure externall to the eie, saue that the worke of this is more?fect, it is not hard to peelee, but of softe and thinne skinne, of delitious taste not haueing

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one membranula or kernell, but all from highest part to lowest, cleane through equally dainty to taste, it beares in the toppe a Crowne of its owne leaues curiously compacte, and well it may for sure it is the queene of all meat fruits without exception, the taste, as neere as I can expresse it is an Aromaticall compound of wine and strawberries, and a better thing then this of Soueraigne efficacy to preserue health, and so well tempered to mans bodie as though it would consume a knife put thereing any time, there is nothing more restoritue: it growes from a thing like a Spanish thistle, one onely on euery roote, but the leafe hath noe prickles, but a curious peake about its edges: in fine I wish one of them in your hande with this paper, for nothing can express it but it selfe: there is another speciall fruit called a plantaine, singular for pleasant and delightfull tast, fructus platani as in latine they terme it the tree is but a leguminous substance, to the hight and thicnesse of a tree of thicnesse of ones thigh, the leaues which are onely in the toppe for its ribbats are commonly a yard or more in length, and more then a quarter brood decently seamed with veines runneing like ribbs from the thicke in the middle as from the 35 backe bone, it growes as high as a Cherry tree in the top from the very middle pith springeth a purple sheath like a sugar loafe full of blossomes, which with its weight turnes the head downward and then comes thereon the fruit in a cluster like and hundred cuc?bers together, but being ripe yellow coloured and somewhat bigger, they are of curious taste like Marmalate and much of that temper, very delightfull fit to?serve, bake, or eat rawe. The potato root is of the very same colour skinne and figure of artichooke rootes, but in taste and temper much like a carrot, but farre more excellent: here is the Cinnamon tree, the Aualto tree the rope tree, which from the top sendeth out long suckers, which take root in the ground and so spread ouer large places, the wilde figge tree, the Maw forest tree which is poison; the monkey tree bearing fruit, a plaine and?fect monkeys face, and many others: foule I see little, save some few pigeons stocdoues, and some others, vines will not grew there, the place is a plaine ground, growne ouer wth trees and vndershrubs without passage, except where the planters have cleared, some few Catholiques there be both English and Irish, here we staid from January 3 to the 24 th by which meanes we came to enjoy againe our pinnace, wch not knowing of our comeing was guided, to our soe great comfort as if that

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day we had beene reuived to life againe: for before we saw her in the harbour we gaue her for lost in that hideous storme: herein gods mercy was shewed towards vs, and noe lesse again in staying vs here till the Spanish ships, in number fiue, were gone out of our way: for soe it happened, five great Spanish men of warre came to scoure the Charybbian Coaste, and make prize of whomesoever they saw saile, beyond the grave Meridian or tropicke: and had beene those very dayes before St Christophers, where findeing 2 small english barks, and 2 36 or 3 great Hollanders guarded with a man of warre, by way of Salue gave them a peece of ordinance, or two: (unwilling to wrong the priviledge of that?misshend plantation, to which they had giuen time till one halfe years end to be gone and?vide them elsewhere, or else to expect blowes to enforce them, this plantation was once afore destroyed by the Spaniard, saue some few hidden in the mountaines, by whome with much miserie the place was againe restored:) the holland man of warre for his salute, returned a bullet, and weighing anchour made to sea, to enter fight, and withall engaged the 2 English barks to doe the like: of those fiue English and Hollands, onely 2 had ordinance; but the Spaniards each about 30 brasse peeces, the manner of this feight I know not, but in fine all runne away except the man of warre, who either fired her selfe or sunke when she could hold out no longer, for she cannot be heard of. If we had come the whilest, tis like enough we had beene to forward with the rest, haveing so?ft a ship soe well gunn'd and man'd, and whether we had wonne or lost, our ship had certainly spoiled for saile til she had been repared, but god who endeareth the spirituall good of Maryland?served vs from danger, Protector noster et merces nostra magna nimis: the 24 th of January we weighed from Barba: and by noone next day made St Lucia=s one the Charybbies, divided in it selfe, the servants (being Negroes) against the Saluage maisters; then about 4 in the evening we came before Matilena¹ where we came to ankore, and 2 Canowes, of starknaked Indians came paddling aboard vs, with paruats, pumpkins, callabashes, bonana-s muskmellons watermellons and the like to exchange with vs; they much feared at first the greatnesse of our ship,

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1 Probably *Martinique*; called by the Spaniards *Martinico*, and formerly by the natives *Madiana*.

37 and though we put out a white flagge of peace, yet they desired we would put forth our nations proper colours, which done, they received whence wee were, and then boldly came aboard: this people is bigger then ours, and fatt and tawney coloured with ointments and oiles wherewith they be painted, something wee trucked with them, as knives, bells and the like: and so they returned, saieing if we would ride there till morneing they would bring better trucke, as hammachoes, baskets and the like: they are a fierce nation, feeding on mans flesh without all knowledge of god, and haue heretofore cut of some English enterprisers: the Iland is all a hill, yet wonderfull fruitfull and flourishing it is the serious report of seamen, vpon report of a ffrench wrecke, that here hath beene seene the Caruncle, haueing in his head a pretious stone, light as a glowinge coale, of infinite valew ffides sit penes autorem: next morning by dawneing of the day we made Guadelupe an Ile so called for the similitude it hath with Guadelupe of Spaine, mountainous, almost as the other, by noone we came before Monserat, where is a noble plantation of Irish Catholique whome the virginians would not suffer to live with them because of their religion thence next morneing wee came to Maeuis,¹ an Iland infamous for agues by reason of the bad aire, here haueing staid a day, next morninge we came to St Christophers hard by, where we staid 10 dayes, nobly entertained by Sr Thomas Waroner, governour, Captaine Jefferson, leiuetennant Coronell, by 2 Catholique Capt: Cauerley, and Capt. Pellam, and my selfe in particular by the governour of the ffrench Colonie: in the same Iland, here is beside all the varities of Barbadoes, a hill of brimstone and much more to be admired, here is also the virgin plant, or Parthenia, wch . they terme the sensible tree, which after the

1 Probably *Nevis*.

38 least touch of ones hand I see fall downe withered, and then againe revived after a little space; here is the locust tree which I supposed to be that whereon St John Baptist lived in the wilderness, it is high as an elme, soe loved of bees as they build their Combes on it, I have seene and tasted the honnie, then wch settinge aside the name wilde, there

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is none purer of taste and colour, the fruit is also called a locust, haveing a hard sheath as bigge as six beane code, conteineing in it a tough substance in taste like meale and honny, with fower or 5 seede of colour and greatnesse like chestnut, some of them we have planted, from this place we came to Virginia ffebruary the 27 th , much contrary to My Lrde instructions, we expected here every hower to be staid by the Councell, desireing noethinge more then our ruine, at this time Captaine Claborne was there from whome we vnderstood the Indians were all in armes to resist vs, haveing heard that 6 Spanish ships were a comeing to destroy them all the rumour was most like to have begunne from himselfe, we had the kings letters, and my Lord treasurers to the governours, which made him shew to vs the best vsage, the place afforded with?mise to furnish vs with all manner of Provisions for our plantation though much against his Councells will, not doubting I suppose to receive noble gratification from my Lrd by whose helpe he hoped to recover a great summe of money due to him out of the exchequer; here we staid 8 or 9 daies not wthout imminent daunger, vnder Commande of the Castle, and then on the 3 of March came into Chesapeake bay, at the mouth of Patomecke, this baye is the most delightfull water I ever saw, between two sweet lande, with a channell, 4: 5: 6: 7: and 8 fathoms deepe, some 10 leagues broad, at time of yeare full of fish, yet it doth yeeld to Patomecke, wch we have made St Gregories; this is the sweetest and greatest river I 39 have seene, so that the Thames is but a little finger to it, there are noe marshes or swampes about it, but solid firme ground, with great variety of woode, not choaked vp with vndershrubs, but commonly so farre distant from each other as a coach and fower horses may travale without molestation; at our first comeing we found (as we were told) all in armes; the king of Pascatoway had drawne together 500 bowmen, great fires were made by night over all the Country, and the biggnesse of our ship made the natives reporte, we came in a Canow as bigg as an lland, with so many men, as trees were in a wood, with great terrour vnto them all: thus we sailed some 20 leagues vp the river to Hern=lland, so called for infinite swarmes of hernes thereon, this we called St Clements, here we first came ashoare; here by the overturning of a shallop wch we had allmost lost our makes which wee brought along, the linnen, they went to wash was much of it lost, which is noe small matter in

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these parte: the ground is heare, (as in very many places covered with pokiberies, (a little wilde walnut hard of shell, but with a sweet kernell) with ackhornes, black walnut, cedar, saxafras, vines, salladherbes, and such like; it is not above 400 acres, and therefore too little to seat vpon for vs: therefore they have designed it for a fort to Command the river, meaneing to raise another on the maine land against it, and soe to keep the river from forraigne trade, here being the narrowest of the river: in this place on our b: Ladies day in lent, we first offered, erected a crosse, and with devotion tooke solemne possession of the Country: here our governour was aduised not to settle himselfe, till he spoake with the emperour of Pascatoway, and told him the cause of his comeing (to wit) to teach them a divine doctrine, whereby to lead them to heaven, and to enrich with such ornaments of civill life as our owne country 6 40 abounded withall, not doubting but this emperour beinge satisfied, the other kings would be more peaceable, with this intention he tooke our pinnace and went therein higher vp the river, in their way they found still all the Indians fleede from their houses; till comeing to Patomecke towne, he found there the king thereof a Childe, gouerned by Archihoe, his vncl: here, by an Interpretour, they had some speech with Archihoe (a graue and considerate man, and shewed his errours in part vnto him, which he seemed to acknowledge, bidding them all very welcome; they could?ceed but little with him in matters of religion, their interpreters being a???testant of Virginia, but promised shortly to returne to him, some one or other; which he desired they would and promised they should have the best entertainment they could make them and his men should hunt and fish for them, and he and they would deuide what soever they got, being (as they all generally be) of a very loveing and kinde nature ffrom here they went to Pascatoway, the seat of the Emperour, where 500 bowmen came to meet them at the water side, here the Emperour, lesse feareing then the rest came privately aboard, where he found kind vsage, and?ceiveing we came with good meaneing towards them, gave leave to vs to sett downe where we pleased; the king being aboard, his men by the water side feared some treason, till by interpreters, we assured them otherwise. In this iourney our governour tooke Captaine Henrie f fleet, and his 3 barkes, who had beene a firebrand to inflame the Indians against vs. this Capt: brought aboard our shipp

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accepted of a portion in our beaver trade, for to serve my Lord, excellent in language, love, and experience with the Indians, most of all other, thus he remained, vntill having talked with Claborne, another of our chiefe enemies, he revolted, and leaveing vs went againe 41 and traded with out leave, and got that time above 200 skins, and as we feared incensed the Indians against vs; yet first he had brought vs to as noble a seat as could be wished, and as good ground as I suppose is in all Europe; whilst our gouernour was abroad, the Indians began to loose feare and come to our coart of garde, and sometimes aboard our shipp, wondering where that tree should grow, out of which so great a canow should be hewen, supposing it all of one peece, as their canows vse to be, they trembled to heare our ordinance thinking them fearefuller then any thunder they had ever heard: the gouernour being returned from Pascatoway, by ffleets directions, we came some 9 or 10 leagues lower in the riuer Patomecke; to a lesser riuer on the north side of it, as bigge as Thames, which we call St Georges, this riuer makes 2 excellent bayes, wherein might harbour 300 saile of 1000 tunne a peece with very great safetie, the one called St Georges bay, the other, more inward St Maries, on the one side of this river lives the king of Yoacomaco, on the other our plantation is seated, about halfe a mile from the water, and our towne we call St Maries. To avoid all occasion of dislike, and Colour of wrong we bought the space of thirtie miles of ground of them, for axes, hoes, cloth and hatchets, which we call Augusto Carolino: it made them more willing to enterteine vs, for that they had warres wth the Sasquasahannockes, who come sometimes vpon them, and waste and spoile them and their country, for thus they hope by our meanes to be safe. God disposing things thus for those which were to come to bring the light of his holy law to these distressed, poore infidels, so that they doe indeed like vs better for comeing so well provided assuring themselves of greater safety, by liveing by vs. Is not this miraculous that a nation a few daies before in generall armes against vs, 42 and our enterprise should like lambes yeeld themselves, glad of our company, giveing vs houses land, and liveings for a trifle, Digitus dei est hic, and some great good is meant toward this people: some few Indians are here to stay by vs till next yeare, and then the land is wholly to be ours alone. The natives of son be very per and tall men, by nature swarthy, but much more by art,

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painting themselves with colours in oile a darke read, especially about the head, which they doe to keep away the gnats, wherein I confesse there is more ease then honesty; as for their faces they vse sometimes other colours, as blew from the nose downward, and read vpward, and sometimes contrary, wise with great variety, and in gastly manner, they have noe bearde till they be very old, but instead thereof sometimes draw long lines with colours from the sides of their mouth to their eares, they weare their diuersly some haveing it cut all short, one halfe of the head, and long on the other; others have it all long, but generally they weare all a like at the left eare, and sometimes at both eares which they fold vp with a string of wampampeake or roanoake about it: some of their Caucorouses as they terme them, or great men weare the forme of a fish of Copper in their foreheads; they all weare beade about their neckes, men and women, with otherwhiles a haukes bill or the talents of an eagles or the teeth of beasts, or sometimes a pare of great eagles wings linked together and much more of the like; their apparell is deere skins and other furs, which they weare loose like mantles, vnder which all their women, and those which are come to mans stature weare peizomata of skins, which keep them decently covered from all offence of sharpe eies, all the rest are naked, and sometimes the men of the younger sort weare nothing at all; their weapons are a bow and bundle of arrowes, an ell long, feathered with turkies 43 feathers, and headed with points of deerres hornes, peeces of glasse, or flints, which they make fast with an excellent glew which they have for that purpose, the shaft is a small cane or sticke, wherewith I have seeme them kill at 20 yards distance, little birds of the bignes of sparrows, and they vse to practise themselves by casting vp small stickes in the aire, and meeting it with an arrow before it come to ground: their bow is but weake and shoots level but a little way, they daily catch partridge, deere, turkies, squirrels and the like of which there is wonderfull, but as yet we dare not venture ourselves in the woods to seeke them, nor have we leasure; their houses are built in an halfe ovall forme 20 foot long, and 9 or 10 foot high with a place open in the top, halfe a yard square, whereby they admit the light, and let forth the smoake, for they build their fire, after the manner of ancient halls of England, in the middle of the house, about which they lie to sleep vpon mats, spread on a low scaffold hafe a yard from ground: in one of

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these houses we now doe celebrate, haveing it dressed a little better then by the Indians, till we get a better, which shall be shortly as may be: the naturall wit of these men is good, conceiueing a thing quick to; they excell in smell and taste, and have farre sharper sight then we have their diett is poane, made of wheat, and hominie, of the same with pease and beanes together, to which sometimes they add fish, foule, and venison, especially at solemne feasts: they are very tem[?]ate from wines and hote waters, and will hardly taste them, save those whome our English have carrupted: for chastity I never see any action in man or woman tendinge to soe much as levity, and yet the poore soules are daily with vs and bring vs turkie, partridge, oisters, squirells as good as any rabbit, bread and the like, running to vs with smileing countenance and will help vs in fishing, fouling, hunting, or 44 what we please: they hold it lawfull to have many wiues, but all keep the rigour of coniugall faith to their husbands the very aspect of the women is modest and grave; they are generally so noble, as you can doe them noe favour, but they will returne it: there is small passion amongst them, they vse in discourse of great affaires to be silent, after a question asked, and then after a little studdie to answeere in few words, and stand constant to their resolution; if these were once christian, they would doubtlesse be a vertuous and renowned nation; they exceedingly desire civill life and Christian apparrell and long since had they beene cloathed, had the covetous English merchants (who would exchange cloath for nought but beauer, which every one could not get) held them from it (God forbid we should do the like): as for religion we neither have language as yet to finde it out, nor care wee trust therein the[?]testant interpretours; Mr Altham, hath writ somethin thereof, wch himselfe can witnesse; and likewise Mr Thorowgood, who drive trade with the Indians; They acknowledge one god of heaven, whome they call our god, and crie a 1000 shames on those that so lightly offend soe good a god, but give noe externall honnour to him But vse all their might to please an Okee which signifies a frantique spirit, for feare of harme from him. I heare also, they adore wheat and fire, as gods very beneficiall to mans nature, In the Matchcomaco, or temple of the Patuxans, this ceremonie was seene by our trades; at a day appointed the townes about mett together, and built a great fire, then standinge all about the same, lifted vp their hands to heaven Crieing Taho Taho, after this was brought

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forth a bagge of Peake, which is their tobacco, with a great tobacco pipe, and carried about the fire, a young man following it, crieing Taho Taho, with great variety of gesture of body, this done they 45 filled the pipe, and gave to every one a draught of smoake from it which they breathed out on all parts of their bodies, as it were to sanctifie them to the service of their god, this is all I can say, save that we?ceive they haue notice by tradition of Noah his flood wee have not beene above one moneth Conversant amongst them and therefore must reserve further particulars to the next ship; I will end therefore with the soyle, which is excellent so that we cannot sett downe a foot, but tread on Strawberries, raspies, fallen mulberrie vines, acchorns, walnutts, saxafras &c: and those in the wildest woods, the ground is commonly a blacke mould above, and a foot within ground of a readish colour; all is high woods except where the Indians haue cleared for corne, it abounds with delicate springs which are our best drinke. Birds diversely feathered there are infinite, as eagles, swans, hernes, geese, bitters, duckes, partridge read, blew, partie coloured, and the like, by which will appeare, the place abounds not alone with?fit, but also with pleasure +

Laus Deo

46

LETTER FROM SIR RICHARD LECHFORD TO LEONARD CALVERT, DATED 24TH JULY, 1634.

Sr

I received yor ltr?? (about the midle of July and ap?hend very well of our adventures in Mary=land) wthall had tenderd diverse bills of Exchange co?ended vnto my hand by you. Now I thought good to let you vnderstand how vnhappily matters stand wth me first my children the begininge of March was goinge beyond the seas for Nu?s. Ap?hended; and examined. wherevppon I was called before the Counsell Board, questioned about my religion, co?itted vnto the fleet my place at court taken im?diatly from me, and

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there remayned 9 weekes and ever since purcifants and messingers?secutinge me; and sometimes the whole Counsell sendinge for me, and sometimes one and sometimes an other vnto their houses where I received many sharpe cheques besides great charge and losse. my estate like wise was beged but unexpectedly?served. I have no time to make any larger discription of my misfortune I giue you now only a touch of it that you may make a favourable construction of me in that I haue not satisfied those bills of exchange you sent me the furrs remayne as yet unsould there prices are so low not aboue 12 d ? the pound that as yet wilbe giuen. I assure my selfe you conceive my loue and respecte to be such vnto you, that if my?sent abillity would have suffrerd me, to have served you in these demands or any thing else you should have?vayled: you writt of a gent who sould his share of adventure vnto you, and will receive his pay in co?odities wth you and how I should give my?por?on as 47 before if I fancied the busines; wch ? I willingly entertayne and will make hard shifte to put in my?por?on for this increase of truck you writt for and discharge the?te of an honest man toward yorselfe and all men else./

Thus prayinge vnto god for his blessinge on vs and all our affayrs. My best loue and service?sented vnto you in hast take leave and remayne.

Yor true and constant frind to co?and: Richard Lechford.

July this 24 day 1634

(Endorsement.) To my much honored frind Mr . Leonard Calvertt in Maryland/ Esqr ?sent these wth speed 7

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APPENDIX A.

EXTRACTS FROM NOTES FURNISHED BY REV. FATHER THOMAS HUGHES, S. J.

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De Incunabulis Religionis Christianae in Marylandia. Fragmenta ex Archivio Romano Soc. Jesu Collecta.

This is the title of the MS., marked by Fr. A. Gerste, as “Incun. Md.” It may be the document which corresponds to a note bound into the vol. Epp. Genn. Anglia vol. 1, “1605–41,” at June–July, 1636. The note is: “+ Anglia Desiderat Pater Noster a P. Compagnoni exquiri in Archivio informationem de origine ac statu Missionis Marinlandiae in America pertinentis ad Provinciam Anglicanam.”¹ It consists of 18 pp., small folio, numbered by the investigator, whose own writing is very small. But there, as well as in the 9 pp. of partial or incipient copies from the Declaratio Coloniae, etc., which are marked “Praevia,” there appears the large free hand of Fr. Fortis' usual amanuensis. Up to 1698, the archivist has made

1 All things considered, the document seems to be of the twenties or thirties of this century, though, strange to say, I do not find the name of Fr. Compagnoni in Vivier's new work: *Vita functi in Societate Jesu, 1814–1894, Parisiis, 1897.* (4to. 763 pp.)

A document I find in the Archives, École Ste. Geneviève, Rue Lhomond, Paris, shows that the occasion for drawing up these fragments may have been not Fr. McSherry's enquiries, but Crétineau-Joli's necessities for his *Histoire de la Cie de J.* It is the 4to Vol.: “2. États-Unis, a. Maryland. b. Missouri,” where on 2nd fol. enclosed in fol. numbered 7, the writer adds to his MS.: “Mr. Crétineau trouvera-à ce qu'il me paraît —bien des choses et des pensées utiles à l'histoire” (he is speaking of Fr. Dubuisson's Autograph “*Notices sur les Jésuites aux États-Unis*”): “il est prié pourtant d'avoir soin, que tant de manuscrit du P. Dubuisson, que ces feuilles sur le Maryland soient renvoyées à Rome: puisque ce n'est pas un extrait d'une histoire de Province ou de lettres annuelles; mais une collection de notice dispersées dans des certaines de lettres particulières.”

Hence I infer that this French doct. in “2. États-Unis,” that all the Italian “cenni” in “3-” and “4-États-Unis,” as well as the “Incunabula Fragmenta,” were drawn up on occasion of

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Crétineau-Joli's history. Besides, the French and Italian MSS. draw very largely and very accurately on sources of knowledge which could only be had by Americans, or by Fathers who had been in America.

50 a careful search into the Epp. Gen.,² and been rather successful in finding passages. The extracts from Ann. Lett. do not go beyond that date; the last note being about the death of Fr. John Matthews, 1694.

2 My reference "Epp. Gen." means Letters *by* the Generals S. J.

There are guiding lines of inclusion and exclusion, between extracts from Epp. Gen. and notes about facts, which I suspect were drawn by Br. Foley; to judge by what Br. Foley has, and what he has omitted.

In my copies from "Maryland Mission Catalogues," I have given the bibliography of the Anglia Histor., 9 vol.; wherein I have now identified what Br. Foley has already in print, as well as the Maryland Historical Society Publication, edited by Dalrymple, 1874. Some of the results of this comparison are given in the following notes.

Anglia Histor., 1628–1644, Vol. IV. Litt. Ann. S. J. Prou. Angl. 1634, pp. 465 seqq. P. 470: Bona regis gratia atque auctoritate anno proximo, Catholici cuiusdam Baronis auspiciis ducta est in citeriores Americae oras Anglorum magnam partem Catholicorum non contemnenda colonia; profecti simul bini Sacerdotes e Nostris cum vno Coadiutore, alius deinde Sacerdos, aliusque Coadiutor subsequuti, quibus id propositum est ut non tantummodo apud cives operam collocent, sed Barbarorum etiam conuersioni ac saluti procurandae sese addicant. Ad promovendum hoc tam pium incoeptum pecunias ac famulos, qui imprimis ibidem sunt necessarii, plures Catholici perquam liberaliter contulerunt. Famulo cuidam haud sine Diuina (p. 471) Providentia videtur contigisse, ut a Nostris qui vltimo discesserunt reperiretur: nouerat eum Frater noster in Belgio, ac virum industrium ac fidum compererat: quare dum se ad profectionem parat, nullam in eo conquirendo diligentiam omittit; cumque iam nulla spes reliqua hominis inueniendi

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videretur, conscensa naui, quae in plures colonias recentia vehebat supplementa, in hominem inexpectato incidit. Deuenerat is propter liberam Fidei professionem in extremam calamitatem, maxime quod Sacramento, quod vocant Fidelitatis, nullo pacto sese vellet astringere: quare e Regno cum mercatore quodam Haeretico, ipsius arbitrio in aliquam Haereticam coloniam vendendus pro more obibat, cum agnitum Frater redimit, et tanquam ex ipsis Orci faucibus ereptum, et incredibili gaudio perfusum itineris sibi comitem adiungit. Bini praeterea Sacerdotes nostri comites hoc anno dati cuidam viro Nobili, qui incognitas terras³ exploratum iuerat, ii octo circiter mensium nauigatione licet incom

3 I do not know whether the writer is referring to America, to Maryland, or to some other country. Perhaps this explains the appearance of Frs. Alexander Baker and John Drury as being in Maryland, 1634, and their being no longer there in the next account. See Anglia Catalogos, 1634, 1636, infra.

moda, ambo valetudine, et grauibz morbis vicissim tentati magno animo perfuncti sunt, et de copiosa olim messe in amplis et praeclaris Regionibus spem non leuem nobis iniecerunt.

(This is under the head: Domus Probationis Sti. Ignatii cum Missione Londinensi.)

Incunab. etc. ex Arch. Romano, etc.: P. 13: Anno 1655. Nova oritur persecutio. Ad hanc forte persecutionem (continues bottom of p. 14, margin), vel ad illam quam memoravimus sub anno 1645, (scil. . when White and Fisher were carried off and indicted) probabiliter referendum est quod legitur in catalogo quodam apud Nostros in Marilandia servato: "P. Pulton forte necatus in Comitatu Sanctae Mariae.—P. Pelcome celebris controvista et orator submersus in Mylords' run."

(N. B.—Does this indicate, that Fr. McSherry, e. g., was in Rome, when these Fragments were being taken; and supplied this from memory or from notes?)

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The indictment of White and Fisher is copied in my Ms. notes. The one noteworthy point is that “gentilitio nomine Cappecius or Coppecius,” for Fisher;⁴ and the plea they made good according to the terms of the law.

⁴ The passage is this: (Speaking of the Civil War and the Parliamentarians.) The Annual Letter for 1645 (Anglia. Histor. V. p. 863), says: atque in Marylandiam usque penetravit malum, ubi zelosi quidam heretici, rem gratam se facturos existimantes Parlamento, Catholicorum coloniam invadentes. Patres inde duos abstraxerunt in Angliam: Andream Vitum, et Philippum Fisherum, qui gentilitio nomine Coppecius vocabatur. See my note infra to the name P. Thomas Fisherus, in Catal. Angl. 1647 et 1648. (p. 56.)

Angl. Hist. Vol. V. An. Dom. 1656; pp. 583–4, and 587. P. 584: Mortui sunt ex Prouincia 13; quorum unus est Vir multis excellens virtutibus, P. Andreas Vitus. De cujus exitu illud est memorabile. Perdiu toto corpore adeo languebat, vt nullo non die moriturus crederetur. . .etc.—See Foley, iii, p. 338.⁵ The incident in the gaol is here:—Foley, ibid.

⁵ Fr. Andrew White is in England: in 1648, under “Collegium Immaculatae Conceptionis cure Missionibus, Nottingamiensi et Darbiensi”; in 1649, “Domus Probationis S. Ignatii cum Missione Londinensi.”

LL. ann. 1676, p. 830: Missio Marilandica tribus Sacerdotibus et duobus Coadjutoribus Temporalibus.

LL. ann. 1677, p. 840. Six members with two accessions (as in Baltim. pamphlet). See also Foley, ubi sup. P. 835: Reliqui 150 Angliam ipsam incolunt et Missionem Marilandicam, qui omnes Sacerdotes aunt praeter unicum Scholasticum valetudinarium, et Sacris nondum initiatum, Coadjutores Temporaes tres.

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(The following are loosely connected notes in Incunabula: Fragmenta; as described above:)

Loose sheet, not numbered. But the first paragraph is also in its place, under 1681, p. 17:

—

1681. Ex litteris annuis Manuscriptis: "Marylandica missio floret; quam ibi fecerunt Patres Nostri sementem in copiosam segetem excrescit, et amplam olim messem pollicetur. Ante quadriennium (so far is excluded by a line, which I suspect is Br. Foley's) apertam illic in media Barbarie humaniorum litterarum scholam duo regunt et juvenus illic nata supra modum litteris dedita proficit. Duos ilia Missio, illa recens nata Schola, Audomarum transmisit, qui paucis Europaeis ingenio cedant, cum suae classis primis de Palma contendant. Unde colligimus non auri tantum et argenti aut aliarum terrae frugum, sed et hominum ad virtutem et altiores disciplinas factorum regiones illas quae immerito barbarae audiunt esse feracissimas. Submissi eo hoc anno duo, qui laborantes in illa amplissima Domini vinea sublevant," (From the word apertam, fourth line, to end of paragraph, the writing is that of Fr. Fortis' amanuensis.)

(The loose sheet goes on, in another paragraph.) Maxima contentio de bonis exstitit. Societatis hostes immensas opes ab ea possideri, quaeque exercitui alendo fere sufficerent, invidiose sparserant versa in Societatis perniciem ipsa Patrum Nostrorum beneficentia, qui recurrentibus ad se petitem subsidium prompte subveniebant ac largiter pro tenuibus facultatibus suis, cum tamen certum sit, istos aut fallere aut falli (sic) quia quidquid in insula possidet vix ad centum alendos sufficiat. Quod si spectemus quid ex procuratorum ignorantia pereat, quid ex rusticorum avaritia redditus annuos retinentium amittatur, quid in Juris peritos expendatur, ne fundus ipse eripiatur, longe paucioribus sufficet, nisi ipsa (sic) se industria juvent.—Pleraque in discrimen vocatae sunt, quae aegre tuemur; aliqua periire; tandem in Dei bonitate confidimus, quod donec (?) spiritualia seminaverimus, abunde carnalia metemus, et quaerentibus regnum Dei coetera

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adjicienter. Interea habentes victum sobrium et parcum et vestitum honestum, his contenti sumus.

Natura in qua Societas fere sola laboravit, non quidem pro Missionis salute indorum indigenarum sed ipsorum Anglorum qui magno numero ibi reperiuntur.

Persecutionis acerbitas multa documents ademit (?), scrinia omnia cum chartis et observationibus discerpta, adeo ut mirum non sit hic desiderari, quae uti speramus, scripta sunt in libro vitae.

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1687—3 peres; et des 1683 cette mission est mentionnée dans les Catalogues.

P. 18, last page of numbered series; ad calc.;—

N. B.—In manuscripto catalogo de quo memoravimus pag. 14—(See above, p. 51)—
Reperiuntur ab anno 1633 ad 1674, nomina 12 Sacerdotum missorum ex Anglia

1674 “ 1700 “ 9

1700 “ 1730 “ 19

1730 “ 1750 “ 23

1750 “ 1773 “ 28

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Sed ex aliis monumentis quae sunt in Archivio Romano, constat desiderari in hoc Marilandico scripto plura nomina saltem usque ad annum 1700.—Insuper in hoc numero non comprehenduntur Coadjutores Temporales.

(Sic videtur explici id quod haberi potest hic de rebus Marylandiae.

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Sequuntur aliqua ad cognatas res spectantia ex iisdem monumentis: Hist. Angl.:—)

Angl. Catal. 1632–80: Catal. 3 Pers. S. J. in Prou. Angliae 1634. 1634 In Missione Marilandiae.

1. P. Andreas Vitus, Superior.

2. P. Joannes Grauenerius.

3. P. Alexander Bakerus.⁶

⁶ See note 3 above (p. 50).

4. P. Josnnes Drureus.⁶

5. Thomas Geruasii.

Angl. Catal. 1622–1649: Catal. Primus Pers. . . .1633.

Dom. Prob. Sti. Ign. cum Miss. Londinensi.

P. Alexander Bakerus, Norfolciensis, 48, bonae, 20, omnia; fuit Procurator, Minister, Consultor, Confessarius, Superior missionis; in missione an. 10. Professus 4 votor. 1627, 23 Maii.

Dom. tertiae probationis Gandensis.

P. 48. n. 6. P. Joannes Drurius, Londinensis, 28, mediocres, 7, 3 Philosophiae, 2 Theologiae, Casus. Est Minister.

(N. B.—Neither of these two is recognized by Foley as having been in Maryland.)

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Angl. Catal. 1623–39. Catal. Tertius Pers. . . . 1636. 1636

In Missione Marilandiae.

1. P. Philippus Fisherus, Superior.

2. P. Andreas Vitus.

3. P. Joannes Knowles.

4. P. Joannes Grauenerius.

5. Thomas Geruasii, Coadiutor.

Ibid.: Supplem. 1. & 2 Catal. Pers. . . . 1636.

In Marilandiam missi duo:

P. Philippus Fisherus.

P. Joannes Knowles.

Duo item inde reversi:

P. Franciscus Rogerius.

Joannes Wooddus.

Catal. 22–49: Primus Person. 1636.

P. 10. n. 16. (Colleg. SS. Apostolorum cum Mjss. Suffolc. :) P. Franc. Rogerius, Norfolciensis, 37, Firmæ, 13, omnia, Docuit Grammcam. In Miss. ann. 2.

Ibid.: Ibid.

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P. 66. 29. (Semin. Audomar.:) Joan. Woodus, Deuoniensis, 46, firmae, 21; fuit coquus, emptor, infirmarius, curator hospitum. Formatus 1630, 8 Dec.

Angl. Catal. 1622–49: Catal. Primus Pers. S. J. etc. 1639. 1639.

P. 35. Missio Marilandica.

1. P. Joannes Brocus. Buckinghamensis, 40, firmae, 17, oia. Fuit Minister, Praef. morum in Semin. Confess. studios. Consultor. Jam est Superior in Mariland. Prof. 4 vot. 8 Dec. 1635.

N. B. ad calc. previous page: In the Catal. Primus, 1636, ther are Joan. Rogerius, Senior, Joan. Rogerius, Junior, Francisc. Rogerius; all in different places:

Wilt. J. R. Sen. p. 31, 2, Res. St. Thomae. Wall. J. R. Jun. p. 7. 34 Dom. S. Ign. C. Mss. Lon. Norf. Fr. Rogerius, Coll. SS. Apost. Suff.

2. P. Philippus Fisherus, etc., uti supra. . . . Prof. 4 vot. 26 Oct. 1630.

3. P. And. Vitus . . . Prof. 4 vot. 13 Junii (sic) 1619.

4. P. Joannes Grauerius, etc., ubi supra.

5 Gualterus Morlaeus, Londonensis, 49, robustae, 21, est caementarius, et fuit in variis Coadi. officiis. Formatus, 8 Dec. 1629.

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Angl. 1623–39. Catalog. 3us. rerum Prou. Angl. 1639.

. . . In missione Marylandica 5. . .

Angl. 1623–39. Supplement. 1. & 2 catal. pers. . . . 1638. 1638.

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Mortui 20:

1. Thomas Geruasii, defunctus est in Marilandia mense Augusti, 1637.
2. P. Joannes Knowles, ibidem 24 Septembris, 1637.

Ibid.: Catal. 3 pers. . . . 1638.

Missio Marilandica.

1. P. Joannes Brookus, Superior.
2. P. Philippus Fisherus.
3. P. Andreas Vitus.
4. P. Joannes Grauenerius.
5. Gualterus Morlaeus.

Angl. Catal. 1639–49. Catal. 1. . . .1639.

P. 54, n. 25 (Watten:) Thomas Bradfordus, Cantabrigiensis, 27, integrae 2, est sartor.

Angl. Catal. 1632–80. Catalogus 3us Pers. . . .1644 et 45. 1644–5.

P. 126. Missio Marilandica.

1. P. Bernardus Hartwellus Superior.—(Ex catal. 1. 1642:) Formatus 8 Sept. 1641.
2. P. And. Vitus.
3. P. Rogerius Rigbaeus. (Ibid. 1649:) Profess. 4 vot. 17 Junii 1645.

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4. P. Philippus Fisherus.

5. P. Joannes Cooperus. (Ibid. '42:) Formatus 22 Junii 1641.

Ibid. Catal. 3us. Pers. 1645.

P. 143. Missio Marilandica.

1. P. Bernardus Hartwellus, Superior.

2. P. Joannes Cooperus.

P. 137. Dom. Prob. S. Ign. cum Miss. Londinensi.

11. P. Andreas Vitus.

13. P. Rogerius Rigbaeus.

14. P. Philippus Fisherus.

Ibid.: Catal. brevis Pers. 1646 et 1647. 1646 & 47.

P. 163. Missio Marilandica.

1. P. Bernardus Hartwellus, Superior.

2. P. Joannes Cooperus.

3. P. Rogerus Rigbaeus. 8

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P. 155. Dom. Prob. S. Ign. cum M. Lond.

18. P. Philippus Fisherus.

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19. P. Andreas Vitus.

Ibid: Catal. 3us. Pers. . . .1647 et 1648. 1647 & 48.

Missio Marilandica (omitted; and those three names above do not appear anywhere).

P. 175. Dom. Prob. . . . Lond.

P. Andreas Vitus.

P. Thomas (sic) Fisherus; (I do not see Philip Fisher anywhere: is this name Thomas a reversion to Thomas Copley, or has Fr. Phil. Fisher gone back to Maryland?)

Ibid.: Catal. 3. Pers. . . . 1648.

P. 202. In Marilandia.

1. P. Philippus Fisherus, Superior.

2. P. Laurentius Sanchius.

P. 193. Coll. Imm. Conc. cum MM. Notting. Darb.

4. P. And. Virus, Consultor.

(The other three, Hartwell, Cooper and Rigby, do not appear anywhere—not mortui.)

Catal. lus. Pers. 1645. (in Catal. Ang. 1639–49) P. 13, n. 12. Laurentius Sanchius Lancast. 39, validae, 9, omnia, in Miss. ann. 7:—Mediocre, simile, nihilo maior, aliqua, tenuis, melanchol. ad missiones. In Coll. B. Aloys. cum MM. Lancastriensi et Stafford.

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APPENDIX B.

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ADDITIONAL NOTES FROM REV. THOMAS HUGHES, S. J.

Variations noted in the Dalrymple Balt. pamphlet:—*Relatio* Maryl. Corrections ex Anglia Histor. IV., pp. 413–440.

(N. B.—I merely ran over such *Notes* in the pamphlet as suggested a verification. I did not compare texts, word by word.)

As to the document itself, it is evidently a copy. The writing is very clear, like copperplate, but with old turns and abbreviations. The handwriting and the corrosive ink used are the same as those of Anglia Histor. III. pp. 173–236. (See Md. Incunabula, supra, p. 2, n. 1.) The lines drawn in the document,—the *Relatio* itself,—marking the parts to be omitted, and even single sentences, correspond to what has been omitted in the other doc't. Nothing else in this copy of *Relatio* to determine its authorship or exact date.

(Cf. Balt. pamphlet, p. 121.1)

1 The reference is to Fund Publication, No. 7.

P. 16,1. 13. Ut in aqua discas, dum.

P. 18, 1. 3. The blank is to be filled out: *Jsom*.

P. 21, 1. 12 et seq. The lines in parenthesis are supplied by another hand, over the line, and in the margin, excepting the word “revera.”

P. 23, 1. 20. *Nefrendem* unum licitabant (a separate sentence).

P. 24, 1. 19. latitudo 15.

P. 25, 1. 12. Lecti sunt stragula. (“Sunt” is not in parenthesis.)

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P. 26, 1. 19. qui *Gnauar* 2 dicitur.

2 *Guavar* probably intended.

P. 26, 1. 21. *Pupaes* colore est et forma non absimili.

P. 27, 1. 6. operosiore.

P. 32, 1.6. Clementis nomine appellavimus. Secundam Stae. Catherinae. Tertiam Stae. Caeciliae. Descendimus primum ad Sti. Clementis, ad quam nisi. . . .

P. 38, 1. 22. lorum. (“telo”) is not in text).

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P. 40, 1. 11. piscati fuerint, Ciba etiam aliquando, et ostroea Coeta, vel arsa, idque paucis.
(Something really seems to be omitted.)

P. 41, 1. 16. (agnoscunt, quem Deum nostrum vocant; nullum tamen honorem) exter *num*.

P. 41, 1. 22. Barc *luxem*.

P. 42, 1. 6 and 12. *Taho*, *Taho*.

(Cf. Balt. pamphlet, p. 124.1) On the Declaratio.

1 The reference is to Fund Publication, No. 7.

The copy of the Declaratio is in a free, easy hand, altogether different from that of the Relatio.

Corrections ex Anglia Histor. IV, pp. 877–880:—

P. 46, 1. 19. “ 2000 jugerum.”

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P. 48, 1. 20. "Chesa-peack 12,000 passum."

P. 49, 1. 1. "Pilawase."

P. 49, 1.15. "Attowomec."

P. 50, 1. 14. "Sinegma."

P. 50, 1. 21. "Incolae Mesamines vocant."

P. 51, 1. 4. "Sturiones, Trurcices (Turcices?) Phocanae, Aristoci, Squillae, torpedines, Trutae, Melamuræ trium generum, Erechini, Rubelliones, albi Salmones Conchae, Cochleae, et alii."

P. 51, 1. 19. quotannis 5 vel 600 millia deportantur.

P. 51, 1. 22. Curios, Castores, ffibros, Vulpes, Martiches.

P. 52, 1. 10. (The parenthesis, "piscibus . . . coloris," not in text.)

P. 52, 1. 27. pomis granatis aureis.

The explicit, p. 53 (Bait. pampl.1), and the two little paragraphs, p. 43, are not of course in the text.